

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th June 1886.

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VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Nil.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta ...	700	31st May 1886.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	28th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	20,000	29th ditto.
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto ...	3,000	29th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto ...	2,500	27th ditto.
11	"Bherí and Kushadaha"	Ditto ...	.....	28th ditto.
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	1st June 1886.
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	24th May 1886.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	450	30th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	28th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	500	
17	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	26th ditto.
18	"Kamalá"	Calcutta ...	.....
19	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	508	26th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
22	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore ...	.....	29th ditto.
23	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta ...	1,000	31st ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	22nd ditto.
25	"Prájá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	28th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	28th ditto.
27	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly ...	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	205	27th ditto.
29	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta ...	812	30th ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	26th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	31st ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	29th ditto.
33	"Sáptáhi"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	29th ditto.
35	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	31st ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta ...	.....
37	"Sudhápán"	Ditto ...	.....
38	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Ditto ...	3,000	15th, 22nd and 29th May 1886.
39	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto ...	700	27th May 1886.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	30th & 31st May & 1st to 3rd June [1886.
41	"Samvád Prabhábar"	Ditto ...	200	31st May and 1st to 5th June 1886.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	31st May 1886. [1886.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	28th to 31st May and 1st and 2nd June
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	500	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
46	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	27th May 1886.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	24th May and 1st June 1886.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	4,500	22nd and 29th May 1886.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	28th May 1886.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	29th to 31st May and 1st to 5th June [1886.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka"	Cuttack ...	.....
59	"Shikshábandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
60	"Pradíp"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	22nd May 1886.
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore ...	205	20th ditto.
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	22nd ditto.

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Cháru Vártá*, of the 24th May, says that the political horizon of India is very clouded. Clouds are gathering in the North-Western Frontier, and sooner or later they are sure to burst into a furious tempest. The South-Eastern Frontier is not free from difficulties. In some places danger is befalling Government: in others Government is courting danger. The internal condition of the Empire is not prosperous. The treasury is empty. The people are ground down under the pressure of taxation. They cannot bear the burden of taxation any longer. Russia gives the writer the greatest cause of anxiety. Rumour has it that Russia has made a treaty with Persia. The Russian system of railways is rapidly spreading over the deserts of Central Asia. It is no longer possible to deny that Russia has an eye on India. With Russia at the North-Western gate of India Government has needlessly created disturbances in Burmah, and it is courting fresh dangers in Thibet.

CHARU VARTA,
May 24th, 1886.

Government and thanks to British troops in Burmah.

2. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 27th May, remarks, in reference to the praise bestowed on General Prendergast by Lord Dufferin, that everybody knows what bravery the English General and the English troops displayed in the occupation of Burmah. Why is then Lord Dufferin showing so much shamelessness by praising them? Theebaw surrendered himself into the hands of the English, and the British troops were not called upon to display the least bravery in occupying Mandalay at that time. The whole Burmese people have now risen in rebellion. If anybody possessed any bravery, this would be the time for showing it. To conceal its own cowardice, Government calls these rebels dacoits. But what good has that done? If General Prendergast were now able to easily put down the dacoits, people might obtain some proof of his sagacity and martial skill. Burmah has been conquered only in name. Mandalay has become so dangerous that the Chief Commissioner has left it for Rangoon.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 27th, 1886.

3. The *Pratikár*, of the 28th May, says that the English find it difficult to cope with the Burmese dacoits. But they are now being assailed by fresh and more powerful enemies, viz., malaria, dysentery, and cholera. Perhaps the English will have to remain inactive till the next cold season, and the war in Burmah will prove another Soudan affair.

PRATIKAR,
May 28th, 1886.

4. The *Education Gazette*, of the 28th May, advocates a policy of extension of commerce, but it is afraid that the mission to Thibet may meet with some opposition, because the Thibetans and the Chinese hate all foreigners. Government is now busy with Burmah, where peace has not yet been established. All is not quiet on the Afghan frontier. Many are afraid lest the Thibet mission should meet with some new danger. When the object is good people do not care for difficulties. But it is sometimes well to wait for a fit opportunity.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
May 28th, 1886.

5. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 28th May, says that Russia is rapidly advancing towards India. The English will not be able to arrest her progress either by threats or by using force or by paying money. The English have often lowered themselves by making treaties. The more the English lower themselves the more haughty the Russians become.

PRAJA BANDHU,
May 28th, 1886.

6. The same paper says that though 10,000 troops were sufficient for the conquest of Burmah yet 23,000 troops are not able to pacify it. The rainy season is drawing apace. Cholera has made its appearance. The Burmese have

PRAJA BANDHU.

become more determined than ever in their opposition to British rule. The English are likely to be disappointed in Burmah.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 31st, 1886.

7. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 31st May, says that the restless Lord Dufferin is about to create another political difficulty by sending an Embassy to Thibet. This is being done without taking the permission of China to which Thibet is tributary. China may have granted permission to the British Government to despatch such a mission, but since the occupation of Burmah by the English and the occurrence of the Bhamo difficulty, the views of China in this connection may have undergone a change. It would have been well therefore if Lord Dufferin had sent this Embassy to Thibet after the termination of the Burmese difficulty.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 31st, 1886.

8. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 31st May, says that Mr. Moylan, the correspondent of the *Times*, has accused the English authorities of oppression at Mandalay. The annexation of Burmah is in itself wrong. If in addition to that the English have been truly guilty of demoniac cruelty, ineffaceable stains will be cast upon the character of England. Because natives are devotedly loyal to the Queen and are delighted at the glory of Englishmen, they are pained at this accusation. A proper enquiry should be made in the matter by disinterested persons. An enquiry by the English authorities in Burmah will do no good and will not wipe away the stain. The writer waits to see what steps will be taken in England in the matter.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 3rd, 1886.

9. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 3rd June, does not approve of the plan of sending a purely commercial mission to Thibet at a great cost to the Indian people for the benefit of Englishmen, at a time when the affairs of Burmah are still unsettled, the treasury is empty and the Afghan Boundary question is yet unsettled. The writer does not approve of the plan of the mission because the Thibetans hate foreigners. If they do not receive the mission with proper respect Lord Dufferin will try to wreak his vengeance on them, and declare war against Thibet, i.e. against China, and thus create disturbance even at Bhamo. The Emperor of China recently telegraphed to the Viceroy that if a large body of men entered Thibet, the ruler of Thibet might not agree to receive the mission into his country; but the English Government has telegraphed in reply that there will be only 76 sepoy with the mission, which will carry provision only for a month and a half. The Chinese Emperor is said to be satisfied with the reply. It would be all well if all ended well.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

PRATIKAR,
May 28th, 1886.

10. The *Pratikar*, of the 28th May, says that a gentleman came to the Rungpore station with some money on Thursday last. He was in the habit of drinking. He went to the grogshop and drank wine. The shopkeeper, coming to know that he had money with him, expressed a desire of drinking in his company with the head constable of the Government Police and a railway *chaprasi*, to which the gentleman assented. When he was completely drunk, they demanded money from him, but he refused to pay. This brought down blows on the unfortunate man from all the three, who found no very great difficulty in dispossessing him of all he had. But when the groans of the man brought the station-master to the place they all fled away.

DAINIK,
June 1st, 1886.

11. The *Dainik*, of the 1st June, says that nearly a third of the number of persons sent up for trial by the Police in India, to the number of 70,450,

Police cases.

was acquitted during the past year. Is not the police responsible for the harassment and annoyance it has caused to nearly 70,450 men without any reason?

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

12. The *Paridarshak*, of the 22nd May, is glad to notice that Sir Comer Petheram, the new Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, has resolved to allow the native Judges of the High Court to preside at the Sessions, and thereby to abolish race distinction in this matter.

PARIDARSHAK,
May 22nd, 1886.

13. A correspondent of the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 24th May, complains that the rule made by the Judge of Mymensing of depositing the pay of police officers in the

CHARU VARTA,
May 24th, 1886.

treasury by any litigant who wants to summon them as witnesses is working great hardship. The munsiff's nazir receives all payments. Then why should the Police officers' pay be deposited in the treasury and not with the nazir?

14. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 27th May, says that if what the *Englishman* has written be true, the Salaries Commission has not in their report

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 27th, 1886.

made any recommendation for increasing the salaries of the amlah. The Commission has only recommended the abolition of Bengalee from the Courts. The writer does not see what earthly good this will do to the amlah. The conduct of business in courts and public convenience will not be facilitated until the salaries of the ministerial officers are augmented. The Commission was appointed to consider the question of granting increased salaries to these men, but it appears that nothing will be done in this direction.

15. The same paper says that the new Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court has asked to know the reason why the Judges of that Court do not hold their Courts on Saturday. The writer does not see any reason why the Judges of the Court should have two days' leave in a week. The number of adjourned cases in the High Court is daily increasing. This number can only be reduced by the Judges working on Saturdays. It is to be hoped that Sir Comer Petheram will earn the gratitude of the people by putting a stop to the present unsatisfactory state of things.

BHARAT MIHIR.

16. The same paper says that the Judges in this country do not attend to the convenience of the jurymen. Many therefore look upon their being required to serve as jurors as a sort of punishment. If for some especial cause a jurymen cannot attend the Court on the fixed day, the Judge fines him Rs. 50 without waiting to hear his explanation. This severity towards jurors is daily increasing. Mr. Justice Norris has recently passed an order directing that, if through illness a jurymen cannot attend the Court, he must, along with his medical certificate, file an affidavit. It is difficult to see how a sick person could file such an affidavit without going to the expense of taking out a commission to his house. Would Government pay his expense? The Judge seems to think that like himself the jury also are paid by Government.

BHARAT MIHIR.

17. The *Pratikár*, of the 28th May, thinks that a reform in the system of serving notices and processes has become necessary. The peon who goes to serve notices often joins those who are hostile to the man against whom the notice has been issued, and gives false information to the Court that, the notice has been duly served. In this way people's valuable properties are being sold up without their knowing anything about it. The rule which works so much mischief should be modified.

PRATIKAR,
May 28th, 1886.

SARASVAT PATRA,
May 29th, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
May 29th, 1886.

SANJIVANI.

BHARAT BASI,
May 29th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI.

SAMAYA
May 31st, 1886.

CHARU VARTA,
May 24th, 1886.

18. The *Sarasvat Patra*, of the 29th May, is glad to notice that the Board of Revenue has asked Government to grant an extension of service for one year to Baboo Abhaya Charan Das, who still retains the vigour of his youth.
19. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th May, says that the Salaries Commission was appointed because it was considered that the Court Amlah are underpaid. But the report of the Commission is likely to produce a ruinous result. It will deprive many clerks of their bread. The Commission has proposed that District Reports should be submitted every three years instead of annually. It has also proposed the abolition of vernacular departments from offices. The writer thinks that in offices in Bengal, Bengali should be more largely employed than English. But the foreign rulers of the country want to use their own language.
20. A correspondent of the same paper says that the European sub-divisional officer of Nilphamari is harassing the local public greatly. He has not fixed any time for admitting new criminal suits. He admits such suits whenever he pleases. He fines his amlah heavily for slight offences. He sometimes fines them a whole month's pay, and realises the fine from the pay of one month instead of levying it in instalments.
21. The *Bharat Basti*, of the 29th May, says that Dr. Chambers has become very haughty on being appointed Coroner of Calcutta. He ill-treats the jurors who work with him. The *Indian Mirror* says that Dr. Chambers is not a doctor. Why does not the doctor bring a suit for defamation against the *Mirror*? But the doctor dares not bring such a suit. He has by showing arragance in his Court proved himself unworthy of holding any high office. The writer gives in full the conversation which took place between the doctor and his jurors in English, and asks Sir Rivers Thompson to take notice of it and to remove Dr. Chambers. The writer is perfectly aware that Sir Rivers is not in the habit of lending his ear to such small matters as these; but the thing is that unless the doctor is removed, or unless he resigns of his own accord, the people of Calcutta will raise a great hue and cry about him.
22. The same paper is sorry to hear that further extension of service has not been granted to Baboo Ramsanker Sen, the worthy Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. He is an ornament of the Subordinate Executive Service. He can work as hard as any two young men.
23. The *Samaya*, of the 31st May, in noticing a judgment of Mr. Justice Straight, the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, declares the payment of *dustoori* by a creditor to the servants of a debtor as illegal. The officers of the Public Works Department are nowadays in the habit of secretly taking a commission of Rs. 2, 3, 4 or 5 per cent. as commission from the contractors. If this commission is declared legal it will greatly help these officers. People give commission because by purchasing the good-will of servants they can get more than their legitimate profit. They always charge the commission on the purchaser. The writer directs the attention of Government to this matter.

(d)—Education.

24. The *Charu Varta*, of the 24th May, says that, unless Government encourages technical education, and spends money for it, there is no hope for the country. It has become necessary to divert the people's mind from the beaten track

of University education ; and no one but Government can divert it from the beaten track.

25. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th May, says that in no year between 1876 and 1883 was the percentage of successful candidates less than 41. The percentage of successful candidates was 41 only in one of these years ; in the remaining years the percentage was higher. In one of these years the percentage of successful candidates was so high as 60 and in another 56. The next examination after that of 1883 took place in 1885. The examiners' mind was changed at that examination. Only 34 per cent. of the candidates were successful in 1885, and this year the percentage of successful candidates is only 30. The writer cannot believe that either the teachers or the students have become deteriorated within these two years. The miserable results must be due to the manner in which the examination has been conducted. It is evident that the examiners are deliberately plucking students. They are thus blasting the prospects of many families, for a man cannot now obtain a post without an Entrance certificate. Candidates are obtaining education suitable for the Entrance Examination, but are being plucked on account of the unjust manner in which the examination is being conducted. What can be more unjust than this ? It seems that the University authorities have been supporting this butchering system of examination at the instigation of some superior officer.

SAHACHAR,
May 26th, 1886.

26. The *Murshidabad Patrika* of the 26th May, says that high education has done good neither to the rulers nor to the ruled. The natives have lost all their good qualities by receiving high education. It has given birth to newspapers and to political associations which have annoyed the English. The severe tone of their criticisms is displeasing to the English and to Lord Dufferin. Any comparison with England does no good, for England and India differ materially in their circumstances.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
May 26th, 1886.

There was a great agitation last year about the results of the Entrance Examination, but in vain. The results of the present year have been worse than those of the previous year. Out of nearly 4,500 students only 1,337 have passed. Two students out of five from the Local Missionary School have passed, but the best boy has failed. Several good boys of the Berhampore College have failed. The writer does not understand what fatal influence is at work in the matter of education and examination.

27. The same paper is glad to notice that the Nawab of Murshidabad has resolved to convert the Nizamut School and the Madrassa into a college. The condition of the Berhampore College is deplorable indeed. The present site of the college is quite unsuited to the requirements of the local public.

MURSHEDABAD
PATRIKA.

The present head-master of the Nizamut school has displeased everybody. He should know how to command the respect of his subordinates.

28. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 27th May, says that it is a matter of regret that out of the 2,000 candidates who went up for the Entrance Examination from Calcutta, only 162 have become successful. It is impossible to conceive that only 8 per cent. of those candidates are fit to prosecute their studies in colleges. The results of no examination have been so wretched since the foundation of the Calcutta University. On an average the percentage of successful candidates in the Entrance Examination is 45 or 50. About 50 per cent. of the candidates from the mofussil have become successful. There was never such disparity between the results of Calcutta and the Mofussil in the Entrance Examination. Either the majority of the candidates sent from Calcutta to be examined

SURABHI & PATAKA,
May 27th, 1886.

Bad results of the Entrance Examination.

Bad results of the Entrance Examination.

Education in Murshidabad.

should not have been sent or the Calcutta papers being sent to a different examiner there was something wrong in connection with the examination of the papers. The writer would proceed to consider which of these two causes is more probable. Last year the candidates from Calcutta and Dacca together constituted 50 per cent of the whole number of candidates. But this year there has been greater increase in the number of candidates sent from Calcutta than in that of the candidates sent from the mofussil, inasmuch as the candidates from Calcutta alone constituted nearly 50 per cent. of the whole number of candidates. From this it may be only inferred that the heads of the Calcutta institutions were not particularly cautious in selecting candidates. The competition between the different schools of Calcutta for obtaining a large number of students is also another obstacle in the way of proper education. The results of the Calcutta schools of established reputation, such as the Hare School, the Hindu School and the Metropolitan Institution, where the teaching and discipline are the same as before are as good as in former years. But it is impossible to conceive that the other schools have become so deteriorated in one year. The University authorities should have an enquiry made in the matter by some competent persons.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 27th, 1886.

29. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 27th May, asks in reference to the unsatisfactory results of the last Entrance Examination, why is it that after shewing

The Entrance Examination.

uniform results for a large number of years the percentage of failures became all of a sudden so high in the last two years? That the students are inferior to those who went up for the examination two years before cannot be maintained. What then is the cause of this deplorable state of things? This is due to either the authorities of the University, or to the schools or to both equally. The matter ought to be closely investigated. The writer is of opinion that for the unsatisfactory results of the examination, the Syndicate and the teachers are both responsible, and as such are both to blame. Nobody yet knows whether there was any irregularity in conducting the examination: very likely there was not, because the Syndicate was very careful in that matter. There can, however, be no doubt that in awarding marks a little strictness was exercised; the questions also were not very easy. These might not have appeared very tough to clever boys, but others found them difficult. The geometry paper may almost be said to have contained no book propositions. For the high percentage of failures among the candidates in Calcutta, the schools of the city are wholly responsible. In the schools in the mofussil, where the number of boys in the Entrance class is small, the teacher can pay more attention to every boy than is possible in the schools of Calcutta. The writer condemns the practice which obtains in many schools of Calcutta of granting class promotions to undeserving boys for fear of loss of income which would be caused by such boys leaving the school and joining some other, and the action of the authorities of some schools in securing good boys by offers of rewards.

YA DARPAN
May 28th, 1886.

30. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 28th May, is greatly moved by the high percentage of failure in the Entrance Examination. The writer thinks that an enquiry

The results of the Entrance Examination.

should be made to ascertain whether this bad result is owing to any defect in the system of education, or to any defect in the system of examination.

BHERI
May 28th 1886.

31. The *Bheri*, of the 28th May, says that one of its contemporaries attributes the high percentage of failure in the Entrance Examination to the love of

The Entrance Examination.

schoolboys for political agitation. But, says the writer, there were no great political agitations during the past year. The writer says that the teachers may not have done their duty properly during the year. But

there is no reason for making such a supposition. The teachers have done what they usually do, and the managers have done all they can. The writer attributes the bad results to the system of examination. They are the consequence of the change of the time for holding examinations. To suit the convenience of English examiners who want to fly away from the plains as soon as they can, the boys have to work hard during the hot season and to work in the examination halls for many days together. They become impatient at the latter part of their examination. The examiner too becomes impatient to finish the work of examination and to fly off to the hills. He looks through a few papers patiently, and then becomes impatient. Any one who writes a bad hand is sure to be ruined when the examiner is in such a mood.

32. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 28th May, hears a rumour that Government will abolish the Education Department and make arrangements for giving the people technical education. The writer does not think that the abolition will do any harm. On the other hand technical education is likely to do much good.

PRAJA BANDHU,
May 28th, 1886.

33. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th May, says that the Geometry paper set at the last Entrance Examination was exceedingly difficult. Easy things have been asked in such a complicated manner as to be beyond the reach of the comprehension of the candidates. From many of the famous schools in Calcutta not a single student has passed in the first division, and from many mofussil schools not a single student has passed. Seventy per cent. of the candidates have failed. The writer cannot say that the candidates this year were so inferior in ability. Many good boys have failed this year. The writer thinks that though the number of examiners has increased with the increase in the number of candidates, still one examiner has to examine a large number of papers, and so they cannot pay proper attention to each paper. Three or four examiners examine the answer-papers in the same subject. A good man examines leniently, and a bad man becomes unduly strict. Many value papers simply by turning over the pages. The writer thinks that the area under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University should be diminished. Even Behar and Assam should be separated from Bengal in this matter. Such irregularity, such anarchy, and such whimsical action are intolerable. It is a matter of great regret that the complaints about the University are not being removed, though there are so many Bengali members in the Senate.

SANJIVANI,
May 29th, 1886.

34. The same paper says that the Deputy Inspectors of East Bengal used to select text-books according to local circumstances. But the Officiating Inspector has this year selected text-books for all the classes of the schools under his charge. In the list he has published, the books published by Baboo Ramsundar Basak, and his friends occupy a prominent place. Government has made a rule that no books not included in the list of the Central Text-book Committee should be selected as text-books. But the higher officers of the Education Department do not obey this rule. Mr. Hill, the Officiating Inspector, has made a rule that his sanction is to be obtained previous to the introduction of any text-book not included in his list. But the list has been circulated among the schools directly from the Inspector's office, with a view that the Deputy Inspectors might not have an opportunity for getting the Inspector's sanction to the introduction of new books. Mr. Hill's list is disfigured by its partiality towards the works of Baboo Ramsundar. Ram Sundar's *Válya Shikshá* and *Vividha Shikshá* have been selected in preference to many excellent books officially recommended by Deputy Inspectors.

SANJIVANI.

BHARAT BASI,
May 29th, 1886.

35. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 29th May, says that a look at the question-papers for the Entrance Examination will show that examiners have tried to set difficult questions beyond the comprehension of the candidates. A Committee should be appointed at once to make a sifting enquiry as to the real cause of the high percentage of failures in that examination this year. The Entrance Examination should be the easiest of all examinations. Seventy per cent. of the candidates should not fail in such an examination.

The Entrance Examination.

BANGABASI,
May 29th, 1886.

36. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 29th May, gives a list of the names of the Christian girls who have passed the examination for entering the Medical College.

Female Doctors.

The writer is glad that the names of Bengali girls are absent from the list. The writer was aware that the Countess of Dufferin's fund would produce results of this nature. Did Maharani Sarnamayi make a large donation to bring about these results?

BANGABASI.

37. The same paper says that the results of the Entrance Examination were never so bad as this time. The second paper in literature, the geometry paper

The Entrance Examination.

and the translation paper were very difficult. There was a rule that two-thirds of the questions in geometry should be book propositions. But this year nearly three-fourths of the questions were deductions. The moderators were either negligent in discharging their duties or unworthy of holding their office. There were many printing mistakes in the paper on geography. The valuation of the questions in history and geography was not properly done. The appointment of head Examiners this year compelled the Examiners to become very strict. Some of the head Examiners have twice or thrice returned the papers to subordinate Examiners, because these were not strictly examined. These are the defects of the examination. But there are also other causes at work. More than 50 per cent. have passed in the mofussil. But in Calcutta the average is 8 per cent. The reason of this is this:—Opening schools has become a trade. The school authorities look more to their income than to anything else. They promote boys wholesale from the last class. They admit a large number of students in a class. Stowe says that there should not be more than 50 students in a class, but in some of the higher classes in some of the Calcutta schools there are more than 150 boys. The boys have become fond of political agitation. The system of holding examinations in the hot season too has something to do with the bad results. Some think that the University authorities pluck so many students every year with a view to their gaining more money thereby.

But the question is, how to put an end to this state of things? The writer thinks that there should be two Universities in the place of the University of Calcutta. Head Examiners should no longer be appointed, because they help in making the examinations unnecessarily strict. The students should be kept away from all political agitations.

NAVA MEDINI,
May 29th, 1886.

38. The *Nava Medini*, of the 29th May, says that the results of the Entrance Examination were never so bad as this year. Many boys who were sure to pass

The Entrance Examination.

have failed. The only way these failures can be accounted for is either by the supposition that the questions were very hard, or that the papers were examined in a hurry. The writer thinks that the examiners were in a hurry. It is very difficult to look over 100 papers every day in this hot season.

SADHARANI,
May 30th, 1886.

39. The *Sādhāranī*, of the 30th May, says that the application necessary for progress in studies is becoming rarer and rarer among the Calcutta students.

Bad results of the Entrance Examination.

They are either plunging in the waves of political agitation, or slowly advancing in the path of luxury. The canker that is thus preying upon the root of the nation should be removed. This great evil should be remedied. But the evil will not be removed by difficult examinations. Parents, relatives, and teachers should induce the students to walk in a good path. The teachers are especially guilty in this matter. The majority of the teachers of some schools are exceedingly neglectful of their duties. Will the teacher of any Government school be dismissed for the exceedingly bad results of the Entrance Examination of this year? But all these obstacles in the way of proper education are no excuses for the difficult nature of the examination. Government cannot reasonably expect better education from the candidates than that which is given in Government schools. It is bound to examine the candidates in only what it has taught them. All the faults of teachers, guardians and students are no excuses for overstrictness in examination. No great harm is done if a student not fit to pass the Entrance Examination is certified to have passed it. Everybody who has passed the Entrance Examination does not obtain an appointment. A man in making an appointment selects a person from among a hundred candidates. So there is little chance for an incompetent person's obtaining a post. Men may say that Government has opened schools for the sake of profit, and that it will derive a large income if it can make students read for another year in those schools by plucking them. The Syndicate may also think that it will be profitable to them if those who are plucked this year come up for the examination next year. The writer does not think that Government or the Syndicate think so. But it is not improbable that when people will find no other reason for the bad results of the examination they will attribute these to mercenary motives. At the time of the students' case in Dacca and Kishnagore respectable men thought that Government had become hostile to students. The public may now say that because Government is hostile to students the examiners have plucked the candidates. The writer desires that no suspicion may rest upon the many educated persons who are appointed examiners in the Entrance Examination.

40. The same paper says that a correspondent has tried to convince it that Baboo Ramsunder Bysack, Head Clerk of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Circle, and not the Inspector, is responsible for the unsatisfactory nature of the list of text-books prepared for East Bengal. But the writer cannot take this view of the case. Can the Inspector say that he knows nothing about the matter? The writer is of opinion that the Inspector is chiefly responsible for the preparation of the list. The Inspector may be defended on the ground that being an Englishman he does not know anything about Bengali books, and that in this manner the Head Clerk may be held responsible. But the writer must say that the Inspector is chiefly guilty if he has really rejected the recommendations of the Deputy Inspectors and accepted those of the Head Clerk.

SADHABANI,
May 30th, 1886.

41. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 31st May, says that the results of the Entrance Examination for the ten years between 1876—1886 show that the results of the Entrance Examination of this and the preceding year are very bad. During the preceding eight years the percentage of successful candidates was on an average 48.5, and in none of those years was the percentage of successful candidates less than 41. But in 1885 the percentage of successful candidates fell all of a sudden to 34. Men might think that this was due to an accident. But since the percentage of successful candidates is this year only 30, the bad results cannot be

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 31st, 1886.

attributed to an accident. It is evident that there must be some reason for this. Many persons say that the teachers and the students have themselves to thank for the bad results of the examination. They say that the students now neglect their studies by busying themselves with politics and religion, but the writer cannot think that the students busied themselves more with politics and religion during the last two years than in former years. Everyone must remember that political agitation was never so strong in the country as in 1882 and 1883. It being so, the students cannot be said to be responsible for the bad results of the examination. It is true that the number of schools is increasing in Calcutta, and that some bad students receive indulgence owing to this; but the number of schools has not largely increased during the last two years. Consequently, the bad results cannot be attributed to the sending of bad students to the examination on account of competition between proprietors of schools. It is true that so many candidates would not have been plucked if only those who had succeeded in the test examination had been sent to be examined. But half the number of candidates who presented themselves for examination had been successful in the test examination; but only seven or eight students have passed the University examination from some schools which sent 80 or 90 candidates. It being so, the University itself must be held responsible for the bad result of the examination. The questions set in the last two years were not so easy as those set in preceding years. That the questions of this year are difficult is admitted by all. The examiners were also overstrict in awarding marks. In future setting of difficult questions and overstrictness in awarding marks should be provided against. If the Syndicate does not do so, the Senate should see that this is done. Caution should also be adopted in the selection of examiners. Men who have no sympathy with natives should not be selected as examiners. After passing the Entrance Examination one only enters the University, and does not become learned. Those who cannot see this, and those who do not feel any pain in plucking candidates, should not be appointed examiners. The unwise selection of text-books is also another cause of the bad results of the examination. Books that are not easily intelligible to Indian students should not be selected as text-books. Irving's Sketch-Book, though a very good work, is difficult to Indian students, as it contains only pictures of English and American life and manners. Southey's Nelson has been appointed as text-book in English for the next year. It is full of nautical terms. How many boys will understand those terms? The number of candidates is continually increasing. It is impossible for one University to examine so many candidates. The Calcutta University should abandon the charge of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Central India. Another University should be established for those provinces. A portion of Behar also may be placed under the jurisdiction of the new University. The writer cannot approve of any great pressure being put upon the heads of institutions to prevent the sending of incompetent students to the examination. This object may be in some degree attained by the publication of the names of the successful candidates of a school in the same place, and by the publication of the total number of the candidates sent by the school.

SAMAYA,
May 31st, 1886.

42. The *Samaya*, of the 31st May, says that many deserving students have failed this year. The candidates are sent up to the University after a test examina-

The Entrance Examination.

tion by the teachers of the schools to which they belong. Those who pass the test with credit often fail in the University. The writer thinks that unless the defects in the system of selecting examiners and those in the system of holding examination be removed, the results will never become satisfactory. It is a matter of great regret that with men like Doctors

Guru Das Banerji and Mahendra Lal Sircar in the Syndicate these anomalies do not cease to exist.

43. The *Dainik*, of the 2nd June, says that nearly 70 per cent. of the candidates have failed to pass the Entrance Examination. Who is to give any explanation for this? The University does not allow the public to get any information of what it does. It transacts its business secretly in the same way as the Foreign Office. Is there any connection of the University with the policy of Government? Until an explanation is forthcoming of the high percentage of failures, people will suspect that there is such a connection; otherwise why do not the University authorities give any explanation?

44. A correspondent of the same paper does not understand why Government is desirous of abolishing the Berhampore College when, under the management of an experienced teacher like Mr. Livingstone, the College is prospering, and the number of its students in the F. A. class is increasing.

45. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 2nd June, says that the University Examinations are becoming worse and worse instead of becoming better. The fact that more than half the number of candidates sent from schools after a test examination are plucked is due to the bad manner in which the examination is conducted.

DAINIK,
June 2nd, 1886.

DAINIK.

URDU GUIDE,
June 2nd, 1886.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

46. The *Sár Sudhānidhi*, of the 24th May, referring to the Calcutta Municipality's proposal to establish a slaughter-house within the town, says that there are many rate-payers who do not take meat. But the municipal fund is the money of the whole body of rate-payers. Many have protested against the proposal. Under these circumstances the proposed slaughter-house should not be established.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
May 24th, 1886.

47. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 26th May, says that for several reasons the elections at Manda in Rajshahye have not been properly conducted. They took place on the Queen's Birthday, which should have been observed as a holiday. The writer hopes that the Rajshahye Association will try to quash the elections by representing these facts to Government.

HINDU RANJIKI,
May 26th, 1886.

48. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 27th May, says that though the abolition of the *Kalishthans* by the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta show their tender-heartedness, it does not give much proof of their wisdom. In coming to the above decision, they perhaps forgot the fact that many persons in Calcutta are fond of meat, and are not yet prepared to give up Hindu ways. The abolition of the *Kalishthans* will not be pleasing to these men. At least they may think that Hinduism may be greatly injured by the Commissioners' action.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
May 27th, 1886.

49. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th May, complains that though Government has granted self-government, it is obstructing the working of the scheme in every way. The Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality elected Baboo Upendra Chandra Mitra as their Chairman. But because the Magistrate and the Commissioner objected to his appointment, the Lieutenant-Governor did not approve of his election. An excellent Lieutenant-Governor indeed!! The Commissioners

SANJIVANI,
May 29th, 1886.

will have to elect a new Chairman. If they are men they will elect Upendra Baboo again.

BANGABASI,
May 29th, 1886.

50. The *Bangabasi*, of the 29th May, says that the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality elected a native gentleman as their Chairman. There is a large number of European and Eurasian residents at Howrah. They were opposed to his election. But the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor is necessary before the appointment of a Chairman, and so the Commissioners requested the Magistrate to send the name of their elected Chairman to the Lieutenant-Governor for his approval. The Magistrate did not like that a native should be the Chairman of Howrah. He raised some objections to the appointment. The Commissioner of the Division added his remarks against it, and the Lieutenant-Governor did not approve of the election. The writer is not at all surprised at this. He would have been surprised had Sir Rivers Thompson, who is opposed to self-government, acted otherwise. The question of the election of a Chairman will again be raised at the next meeting of the Commissioners. The writer hopes that the Commissioners will not fail to do their duty this time. He thinks that they will not be influenced by the coaxing and threatening words of any one.

Election of Chairman of the Howrah Municipality.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 30th, 1886.

51. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 30th May, says that a number of gentlemen went to Baboo Saradaprasad Sircar, the Deputy Magistrate of Manick-gunge, with applications to become voters, but that he abused them and railed at them. The names of several graduates and undergraduates were struck off the list of voters of Navagram. But no one knows why? One undergraduate applied again, but his application was rejected on the ground that the time for filing applications was over. Several gentlemen will bring suits for defamation against the Deputy Magistrate. The Deputy Magistrate was wrong in making the court a place where to display his witticisms.

The Deputy Magistrate of Manick-gunge.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
May 31st, 1886.

52. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 31st May, says that there are very few women who resort to public latrines in Calcutta. There is a latrine at Durmahatta to which a considerable number of women resort, but the accommodation is very insufficient. There should be a separate latrine for females at that place.

Public latrines for females.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 1st, 1886.

53. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 1st June, says that the elections for Local Boards show whether people like self-government or not. The voters came flocking from every quarter to support their own nominees.

Self-government.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper says that the Burdwan Municipality is already levying a water-rate of 6 per cent., and it wants to impose another rate for house connection of the water-pipes. The writer thinks that the Commissioners have no legal power to impose this rate. It is at any rate not expedient to impose a new tax this year in which the income-tax has been imposed. The water-rate is being levied at the maximum rate. The proceeds of the rate amount to twice the cost of working. Why then are the Commissioners so anxious to impose a new tax?

House connection rate in Burdwan.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

55. The same paper says that the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality elected a native to be their Chairman. The Magistrate objected to the appointment. The Commissioner of Burdwan supported him, and the Lieutenant-Governor disapproved the election. He has asked the Commissioners to

The Chairman of the Howrah Municipality.

hold another election. He ought to have stated plainly that an European should be appointed.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

56. The *Paridarshak*, of the 22nd May, says that the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation does not make any provision for the accrual of right by limitation to the adverse possessor. It does not make any mention of the accrual of right under many other circumstances in land. The writer does not understand why many things which should have been provided for in the law have been included in the rules under the law which have appeared in a recent number of the *Assam Gazette*.
The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation.
PARIDARSHAK,
 May 22nd, 1886.
57. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th May, says that meetings are being held on all sides in Assam to protest against the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation. On the 24th instant, 25 thousand Hindus and Mussulmans assembled at Sibsagar to protest against the Regulation. Government should pay heed to a protest proceeding from all races. In every country heed is paid to the protest of the people. But in India the more universal is the protest against a measure the more desirous officials become to carry it in order to gain their point. But great mischief may be caused by such a course of action.
The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation.
SAHACHAR,
 May 26th, 1886.
58. The *Pratikar*, of the 28th May, is greatly moved at the way the Board of Revenue is harassing Maharani Narain Kumari and depriving her of her property. If the Board, which is to judge about other people's property, act unjustly, the people have no one to help them. People have lost all their respect for the Board.
Maharani Narayan Kumari of Burdwan.
PRATIKAR,
 May 28th, 1886.
59. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 28th May, says that the Assamese had the right of selling their lands, but the Chief Commissioner by making arrangements for the grant of annual pottahs have deprived them of the right, and they have set up a huge agitation for the protection of their rights. Government gains nothing by making its subjects discontented. On the other hand it runs the risk of falling in great danger.
The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation.
PRAJA BANDHU,
 May 28th, 1886.
60. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th May, says that the Maharanee of Tikari, suffering from phthisis, placed herself under the treatment of an allopath; but getting no benefit from it brought a native physician from Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 200 a day. Mr. Ogilvie, her manager, refused to pay the cost which he considered to be too high, because it was to be paid to a native physician. The Maharanee has at last begged Rs. 16,000 from the Board of Revenue for her treatment.
The Maharanee of Tikari.
SANJIVANI,
 May 29th, 1886.
61. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 30th May, says that the Tenancy Act has ruined the weak landholders of Bengal who constitute the higher class of the country. It will ruin the illiterate tenants by constant litigation. The vakils, muketars and putwaris will swallow all the property belonging to the tenants.
The Tenancy Act.
DACCA PRAKASH,
 May 30th, 1886.
62. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 31st May, says that a *beel* named Balli in Basirhat, in the 24-Pergunnahs, was inaccessible to men from very ancient times on account of its having been frequented by wild beasts and poisonous serpents. The Sub-
Baboo Sacchidananda Mukerjee and the giving of the reclaimed land of the Balli beel to the poor.
SOM PRAKASH,
 May 31st, 1886.

Deputy Collector, Baboo Sacchidananda Mukerjia, has entitled himself to great reward from Government by reclaiming the *beel* within a very short time. He is giving the land to completely destitute persons. But he is being subjected to great oppression by the zemindars and other wealthy men of the place for this act of kindness.

SAUDHANIDHI,
June 1st, 1886.

63. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 1st June, says that the new Chief Commissioner of Assam is depriving the people of Assam of their right in the soil. The people of Assam are holding meetings to protest against this. The writer fears lest Government should not listen to the prayer of the people in this instance as it did in the matter of the income-tax. Lord Dufferin has displeased the people of India by the income-tax. The people of Assam again have become displeased. The writer desires that Government should act cautiously.

The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including canals and irrigation.*

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 31st, 1886.

64. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 31st May, supports the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the completion of the Nagpore and Bengal Railway. There can be no question about the usefulness of this railway. The writer condemns the proposal of the authorities of the East Indian Railway for the construction of a line of their own from Naihati to Sealdah. The trains of the East Indian Railway may come over the Eastern Bengal Railway line after coming over the Hooghly bridge, as both the Railways now belong to Government. Money should not be wasted upon the construction of a separate line.

The Nagpore Railway and a separate line from Naihati to Sealdah for the East Indian Railway.

DAINIK,
June 2nd, 1886.

65. The *Dainik*, of the 2nd June, is glad to notice that the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities are doing their best to attend to the comforts of their passengers. Carriages and apartments are set apart for native female passengers, and the railway people take good care to help female passengers. Even in the first and second class carriages arrangements have been made for the accommodation of native females. But what is the East India Railway Company doing? They rarely put labels on separate female carriages and compartments. The writer says that two or three third class carriages, two or three compartments of an intermediate carriage, and one or two first or second class compartments should in every train be set apart for native females.

The Eastern Bengal Railway.

(h)—*General.*

UCHIT VAKTA,
May 22nd, 1886.

66. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 22nd May, says that the detention of Dhuleep Singh at Aden by Government after it had permitted him to come to India is very unjust. Dhuleep Singh could not have done any injury immediately upon his arrival in the country. Government could have sent Dhuleep Singh away from India if it had found from a trial that his stay in India was dangerous.

Dhuleep Singh.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
May 24th, 1886.

67. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 24th May, says that all the Provincial Governors should, like the Governors of Madras and Bombay, be sent from England. The Civilians who now become Governors become changed by long familiarity with the system of administration in vogue in India.

Sending of Provincial Governors from England.

SARACHAR,
May 26th, 1886.

68. The *Sarachar*, of the 26th May, says that a country cannot prosper unless its import keeps pace with its export. In India the export is larger

The Exchange rates.

than the import. This does not prove the prosperity of a country. That country alone whose import exceeds its export can be called a prosperous country. The error of those who want to prove the prosperity of India by pointing out that its export is increasing owing to depreciation of the price of silver is evident. Had India and England been equal in point of wealth, scientific knowledge, enterprise and perseverance, Indians could have availed themselves of the fall in the price of silver to improve their manufactures. But it is not possible for Indians to compete with Englishmen. No wise man should conclude from the temporary flourishing condition of the Indian cloth manufacture that native cloth-manufacturers will always be able to compete with English cloth-manufacturers. The writer has shown before that India has to pay 30 crores of rupees as exchange rates in its various pecuniary transactions with England. Besides, exchange rates have to be paid for the money borrowed for the construction of public works. Exchange rates have also to be paid in many other transactions. For the 6 crores of rupees borrowed for the construction of public works one crore and 25 lakhs of rupees had to be paid as exchange rates. Even putting the annual loss from exchange at the lowest figure, it cannot be less than 40 crores of rupees. So great is the loss from exchange. But the profit of the Bombay cloth manufacturers from the fall in the price of silver may be estimated at 10 lakhs of rupees.

69. The same paper says that because the National Congress held at Bombay made some recommendations about the work of the proposed Committee of Enquiry, and because it recommended that a Royal Commission should be appointed instead of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire about the affairs of India, the *Englishman* became very angry. Because Mr. Slagg has said that natives could have had seats on the Commission, and thus the enquiry would have been properly made if a Royal Commission had been appointed instead of a Parliamentary Committee, the Anglo-Indian newspapers are venting their spleen. Because Mr. Slagg has said for a long time that the India Council, as at present constituted, is injuring the country in such a way, that it is better that it should be abolished unless its constitution is altered, and, because he has supported a resolution passed by the Bombay National Congress to that effect, the *Englishman* is very angry. It is angry at the above proposal because the India Council opposes virtuous rulers like Lord Ripon and supports bad rulers like Lord Lytton. The whole of India desires that the members of the Legislative Councils should be selected according to the elective system, and that the budget should be presented before these councils for their consideration; and Mr. Slagg has entitled himself to the gratitude of all Indians by making the same proposal. Those among Anglo-Indians, who are friendly to natives like Mr. Cotton, are the eyesore of the *Englishman*. The Bombay National Congress recommended that Burmah should be made a crown colony. Mr. Slagg has supported that proposal. The *Englishman* and his clients the Anglo-Indians also recommended such a course before the occupation of Burmah. But now that Burmah will be governed with Indian money, they are no longer recommending that course.

70. The same paper says that Mussulmans are very angry because they cannot obtain high posts like Hindus. The writer does not desire to say anything about the disgraceful acts of Mr. Amir Ali's Association. Such a complaint was probably made in Bombay. Lord Reay told Munshi Golam Məhammad Khan Bahadur to prepare a list of educated Mussulmans in the Presidency. The Munshi has drawn up a list containing the names of 45 persons, one

SAHACHAR
May 26th, 1886.

SAHACHAR.

of whom only is a B.A. Thus there are only 45 educated Mussulmans in the Bombay Presidency. Are Hindus or Government to blame for this state of things? If the party of Mr. Amir Ali has any sense, it will no longer make such complaints.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
May 27th, 1886.

71. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 27th May, says that the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has become greatly

Ryots' meetings.

uneasy in mind at the holding of mass meetings at Jhinkargacha, Tarkessur, Uluberiah, the Seven Tanks and other places. The common people of this country are always indifferent and inactive. It is difficult to collect 400 or 500 of them, even on special occasions. Can it not be understood from the gathering of 20 to 25 thousands of them under these circumstances that a great agitation is about to commence? It is impossible to move these people. Had they not been moved by some internal force in themselves, they would never have shown such activity. Ten or 15 persons cannot move a mountain from without. It is only a mighty movement inside the earth that produces earthquakes. Considering the manner in which the English Government is acting, it is not surprising that even the Bengali ryot should speak out. The writer is surprised to hear it said that Mussulmans did not at all attend those meetings. The number of Mussulmans present at the meetings was not much smaller than that of Hindus.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

72. The same paper says that great oppression is committed in this

Oppression in connection with the supply of provisions to soldiers.

country in connection with the supply of provisions to troops on march. Zemindars of the place through which troops pass have to supply them with provisions. Great oppression is committed on these occasions, and the zemindars have from time to time to suffer much loss. The writer hopes that Government will consider favourably the British Indian Association's petition on the subject.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

73. The same paper says that the Supreme Government is trying to

Extortion of a larger sum from Local Governments and the reduction of expenditure.

extort more money from the Local Governments than before. But the Local Governments are not in a position to pay a larger sum. If the Government of India extorts a larger sum from them they will have to meet the increased demand by imposing fresh burdens upon the people. Fresh taxation will completely ruin Indians. No merit can be found in Sir Rivers Thompson. But he groaned in the Council at the prospect of such increased demand. He is deserving of thanks for this. The writer hopes that he will entitle himself to greater gratitude by trying his best to prevent an increased demand on the part of the Supreme Government. The Finance Committee is not satisfied with asking for a larger sum of money from the Local Governments. It has asked the opinion of the heads of offices as to whether any reduction of expenditure can be effected in their offices. The appointment of the Finance Committee is a mistake. How can the expenditure be reduced when the disturbances in Burmah are increasing, when the fear of Russia is becoming greater and greater, when the quarrel with China is not yet at an end, and when an embassy is being sent to Thibet? Many generations of natives will have to suffer from Lord Dufferin's spirited foreign policy. Let Government abandon its spirited foreign policy, and it will not feel want of money. The reduction of Indian expenditure is a very difficult task. It is not possible for a mean-minded man like Lord Dufferin to accomplish the work. Great courage and love for India are needed for the work. Interests of English officials and non-officials will be injured if the expenditure is to be properly reduced. If the Civil Service is abolished, the Military service is radically reformed, the Home charges are reduced, Christian churches are no longer maintained with the hard-earned

money of Hindus and Mussulmans, articles are no longer indented from England but purchased in India, immense savings will be effected and the Indian treasury will always remain full.

74. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 27th May, says that nobody can deny that India is being impoverished owing to her being compelled to pay the high salaries of

The Finance Committee.

officials. The expenditure of Government in this country is not fixed with an eye to its income. There will be no improvement of the finances of India until the present high scale of officials' salaries is reduced. But the men who are to effect this reduction are themselves likely to be affected by it, and hence it is that, instead of following the proper method of making retrenchments, the shears are applied to the small pay of petty clerks. The Finance Committee has been appointed for the sole purpose, it would seem, of injuring natives; and it is casting about for means whereby the pay of native officials may be reduced and fixed at two-thirds of that granted to European officials holding similar posts. So much for retrenchments in this country. It would be a mistake to expect anything better from the Committee.

75. The same paper says that people who do not look upon political agitation in Bengal with favourable eyes, who are extremely pained to hear anything said

Ryots' meetings.

against the officials, who do not possess the least knowledge of Bengal, and who have but little information regarding the ryots' meetings have raised the cry that these meetings were not attended by Mahomedans. Blind partisans alone can indulge in such statements. Mahomedans constitute a fourteen-anna portion of the ryots of Bengal. At the meetings of the ryots that have been held up to this time Mahomedans preponderated.

76. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 27th May, says that the Arms Act has deprived the people of their power of self-defence. Recently a jogi came to

The Arms Act.

Naraingunge. He was under a vow of silence. For the purposes of his joga he procured a rusty sword from the villagers. The police found the man in possession of the sword, arrested him and sent him to the Sub-divisional Court, which sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for 15 days. Dacoities are very common occurrences at Tatta in Sindh, but the people are prohibited from using even *daos*. If a man happens to fall before a mad dog, he has no means of defending himself. The writer does not understand why the English have become so hard on the loyal people of India.

77. The *Sulabh Samachar*, of the 27th May, is not prepared to express an opinion as to whether the measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone for Ireland is

Mr. Gladstone.

suited to the circumstances of that country, but it is certain that by making that proposal he has secured a larger measure of respect of the people of India.

78. The *Pratikar*, of the 28th May, says that the English deprived Dhuleep Sing of his throne without any reasonable ground. They were afraid lest

Dhuleep Sing.

Dhuleep should do them any harm when he came of age, and so they deprived him of his kingdom. The people of India will never be able to forget what the English did on that occasion. But had the English treated Dhuleep well, no agitation on the subject would have taken place among the people. Their ill-treatment of Dhuleep has kindled the dying embers of the fire.

79. The *Bheri*, of the 28th May, says that all the Punjab papers are expressing dissatisfaction at the detention of Dhuleep Sing at Aden. Rumour has it that

Dhuleep Sing.

BHARAT MIHIR,
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BHARAT MIHIR.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
May 27th, 1886.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
May 27th, 1886.

PRATIKAR,
May 28th, 1886.

BHERI,
May 28th, 1886.

he will have to remain at Aden because all his property in England has been sold off. Lord Dufferin seems to have come here for wounding the feelings of the people.

ARYA DARPAN,
May 28th, 1886.

The Arms Act.

80. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 28th May, says that the villagers are suffering greatly from the ravages of jackals, not to speak of those of tigers and bears. People have no arms to keep the jackals off. But Government will not hear any complaints made in this matter by the people.

BHARAT BASI,
May 29th, 1886.

A change in the constitution of the empire.

81. The *Bhārat Rāsi*, of the 29th May, says that the object of the mass meetings is to bring about a change in the constitution of the Empire. The native papers have often urged on Government the necessity of adopting the policy of equality. The Anglo-Indian papers sometimes rail at the natives for this reason and sometimes abuse them. They say that a change in the constitution of the country can be obtained only at the point of the sword. This appears to the writer to be a great mistake. Constitutional agitation is a potent means for bringing about such a change. In the proclamation of 1858 Government promised not to make any distinction of colour, but it has not fulfilled that promise. The natives are determined to secure the abolition of that distinction. They will by speeches and by writing proclaim from city to city and from province to province that Government still makes a great distinction of race, and that it favours whites, whether illegitimately or legitimately born, more than it does natives.

BHARAT BASI.

Dhuleep Sing.

82. The same paper says that had Government given 30 to 40 lakhs of rupees to Dhuleep Sing it could have made some atonement for its previous treatment of the man. But it cannot disgorge what it has once swallowed. Many blame the Government of India in this matter, but it is merely a tool in the hands of the Secretary State and the British Cabinet. It hesitates to execute any order of that Cabinet which may lead to the good of the people of India, but it never hesitates to deprive other people of their property, for it knows that the Cabinet will approve of it. India has not been conquered with either justice or with generosity, and so any question of justice and generosity does not arise in connection with its government.

BHARAT BASI.

The supply of provision to the troops.

83. The same paper says that the oppressions committed on the people by the military officers in connection with the holding of the Delhi Durbar are well known. Now the British Indian Association has memorialized the Government of Bengal on the subject of the obligation of the zemindars to supply the troops on march through their lands with provisions. The writer hopes that Government will see that the soldiers on march behave like good men. Government has a department for supplying troops with provision. Why does it oppress the zemindars then? The Commissariat Department is well known for its malpractices. The Department should be thoroughly reformed. If it is reformed, the zemindars may be spared. But there is at the present moment, when the Military Department is all-powerful, scanty hope of any reformation of the Commissariat Department.

BANGABASI,
May 29th 1886.

Mr. Grant Duff and Sir Rivers Thompson.

84. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 29th May, says that Sir Rivers Thompson and Mr. Grant Duff do not deserve any favour. They would both have been dismissed had they belonged to the days of the East India Company.

BANGABASI.

Office of the Comptroller of Post Office.

85. The same paper says that the clerks in the office of the Comptroller of the Postal Department are greatly oppressed. As a rule they do not get gazetted holidays. They did not get leave on the Queen's Birthday. Government should direct its attention to this matter.

BANGABASI.
May 29th, 1886.

86. The same paper says that the zemindars are bound to supply the troops marching by the Grand Trunk Road and other roads with provisions. The rule is that the Collector's Nazir will pay the price of the provisions after a proper valuation. But the rule is rarely obeyed, and the zemindars often become great losers. Very often they do not get more than half the price of the provisions they supply. The havildars and jemadars often beat the zemindars' men and put them in custody with the view of getting illegal gratification. They often go to the house of the zemindar when it is near in the expectation of getting larger bribes. Many will perhaps think that all this is impossible under English rule. But the people in the mofussil, who have experience in these matters, believe in the truth of these allegations. The zemindars have made frequent complaints about the hardship they have to undergo in this connection. They held a monster meeting on this subject some years ago at Hugli. The British Indian Association have recently memorialized the Government of Bengal on the subject. They argue that, when the obligations were imposed upon them, there were no good roads in the country, the Commissariat Department was not organized, and so the services of the zemindars were necessary. Now they should be spared. They have not at the present moment the same influence over the people and the shopkeepers which they previously had. It has become difficult for them to supply provisions, and so they should be exempted from the obligation. If they cannot be exempted, they should be exempted from the obligation of supplying those things which are not procurable in large quantities in villages. When two or three zemindars are to be called upon to supply provisions, there should be a clear statement as to the quantity each will have to supply. The civil officer should purchase wholesale from the zemindars' men the provision they will have to supply, and pay them off before the arrival of troops, so that these men may not come in contact with the soldiers.

87. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th May, has been hearing for a long time that Lord Dufferin is preparing for the imposition of a Press Act, and for putting a stop to the mass meetings. It is not known whether this rumour is founded on fact or not. If it is false, Government should contradict it.

SANJIVANI,
May 29th, 1886.

88. The same paper says that Government has by an act of indiscretion made Dhuleep Sing a favourite with the people of India. Those who never thought about him are now sympathising with him. It is not known as yet what is reserved for Dhuleep. But rumour has it that the Commissioner of Central India has proceeded to Simla to settle what is to be done with him.

SANJIVANI.

89. The same paper says that the imposition of the income-tax has greatly annoyed the civilians, and so it is rumoured that to satisfy them Government will raise their pay. The rate of pension of the Uncovenanted Service will be reduced. Government has made a proposal, that Uncovenanted servants of Government will get a pension of one-fourth of their pay after 15 years' service, and half pension after 30 years' service. This is good indeed, for it tends to reduction of expenditure. But why make a distinction between civilians and non-civilians?

SANJIVANI.

90. The same paper says that, in reply to a question asked in Parliament the Under-Secretary of State has said that Dhuleep Sing was arrested at Aden because he wrote a letter to the Sikh community and tried to intimidate Government in various ways. The writer does not find anything of intimidation in that letter. Has the Government become so weak as to consider that letter to be a threatening one?

SANJIVANI.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 31st, 1896.

91. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 31st May, says that India can have no income that will compensate for the loss of the opium revenue. From the opium trade

The opium trade.

Government derives a net income of 8 crores of rupees annually. The flesh, blood and bones of 250 millions of Indians, if sold, will not bring Government that income. By abolishing the import duties, Government has lost a revenue of a crore and a half to two crores. Will the opposers of the opium trade fight for the re-imposition of those duties with the English merchants? If the opposers of the opium trade are so full of philanthropy, why do they not induce the Home Government to make up for the loss of the opium revenue?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

92. The same paper says, that in her exports, India gains nothing but on the contrary, suffers much loss from the exchange rates. The Indian rupee is

The Exchange rates.

worth less than 12 annas in the English market. In exporting goods worth 40 crores of rupees annually to England, India suffers a loss of 10 crores. In her imports too, India gains nothing from the exchange rates. Owing to the exchange rates the importation of English goods has not been stopped. The English merchants are purchasing raw materials at cheap prices, and manufacturing articles with the aid of cheap labour and are selling articles with equal profit at the former low prices in spite of the exchange rates. Consequently the state of Indian manufactures is the same as before; but owing to the exchange rates, Indians have now to purchase inferior English articles at the price for which they formerly obtained superior English articles. In the importation of English goods worth 30 crores annually India loses 8 crores of rupees. In her import and export India loses 18 crores of rupees as exchange rates, 6 crores of rupees have also to be paid as exchange rates for the home charges. Thus India loses 24 crores of rupees annually on account of the exchange rates.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

93. The same paper says that newspapers have influence wherever there is good government. A free press is the eyesore of despotic rulers alone. So

The gagging of the native press.

long as despotism prevailed in England the press had no freedom. Immediately after the invention of the art of printing books and newspapers began to be published. This alarmed the kings. Henry VIII deprived the English press of its freedom, and for the first time created the office of a Censor of the Press. In 1694 in the reign of William III the fetters with which the press was bound were removed. Since that time there has been no Press Act in England. Lord Lytton earned eternal disgrace by creating the office of Censor of the Press in India after its abolition in England two hundred years ago. The writer cannot believe the rumour that Lord Dufferin desires to restrict the freedom of the press. If he does so, his disgrace will know no bounds.

A separate law and a separate Judge are not necessary for keeping the press in check. The common law and the common Judges are sufficient for the purpose. The stains that Lord Lytton cast upon the English name by reviving the oppression of the Star Chamber at the time of Elizabeth have almost vanished. If Lord Dufferin make those stains deep again, the disgrace of the English will know no bounds, and also much injustice will be done.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

94. The same paper says that the cheating by the Manchester merchants still continues. To affix a ticket of

Short measure of Manchester cloths.

38 yards to a piece of cloth only 37 yards long is nothing but cheating. Government should interfere in the matter and fix a standard of measurement.

95. The same paper says that the Secretaries under the Government of India will probably declare in favour of locating the Government offices at Simla. The opinion of native papers and the Chamber of Commerce on the subject will carry no weight. Native clerks will die if they have to live for ever among the snows of the hills. If the Finance Committee wants to do its duty it must courageously protest against the locating of the offices at Simla. Simla cannot be the capital of India. Lord Lawrence wanted to make Simla the capital of India, but the then Secretary of State did not consent to the proposal. Can another Secretary of State consent to that proposal?

MAVAVISHAKAR,
May 31st, 1896.

96. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 31st May, says that the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* condemns political agitation by the natives of this country and advises them to endeavour to introduce social reforms. This advice is on many grounds considered as proceeding from selfish motives on the part of Anglo-Indians. If the English are really grieved to see the abuses that exist in the native community, it behoves them first of all to endeavour to secure the respect of the natives. They should first deliver natives from their present state of political subjection: they may then gracefully talk of the miseries of the Hindoo widows. Let the authorities point to any one country in which the task of administering civil justice is wholly entrusted in the hands of foreigners. Russians are extremely given to oppression, but even they do not tolerate such an arrangement. Can the authorities name any other country where the criminal law is so rigorous as in India, or where the people are so loyal and peaceful as the Indians? Can the authorities name any country where the actual cost of administration even comes up to the extravagant expenditure of the Indian administration? In what other country are foreigners allowed to swallow half the public revenues? In what other country is the rate of mortality in the jails so high? In what other country has the population become so much impoverished, and every five years there occurs a famine? In a country where even the most influential men remain day and night in dread of magisterial officers, where people, however qualified they may be by education and mental culture, cannot aspire to any post worth more than two or three hundred rupees, where tens of millions of people can only by slaving day and night, succeed somehow in procuring the poorest possible food, and where thousands of people are, owing to poverty, carried off by disease before their time, why should the sufferings of widows claim foremost attention? Let the English first of all deliver Indians from these miseries. These sufferings are benumbing their hearts, and they have little room for thought of the miseries of widows or of the victims of early marriage.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 31st, 1896.

97. The same paper says that the efforts that are being put forth by the Finance Committee with a view to effect retrenchments are such as to evoke both pity and laughter. There is ample room for reduction of expenditure, and there is not the least necessity for the members taking so much trouble to ascertain what economies are practicable. But if anybody should propose that the number of civilians should be reduced, and natives more largely employed in the public service, the Committee will instantly dismiss the proposal with the remark that the Civil Service is the soul of the Government, and that any reduction of the expenditure incurred on account of this service would weaken Government and impair its symmetry. Perhaps any such proposal would not be calmly received by

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

the Committee. The moment it was made, the Committee would perhaps see darkness all around them, and speedily conjure up the vision of millions of armed Indians rising in revolt for the purpose of subverting the British Government. If, again, anybody proposed that in departments of the public service other than the civil and military services natives should be employed in the place of highly-paid European officials, the proposal would perhaps bring tears into the eyes of the Committee, which would expatiate on the misery that would be brought upon those officials if they were thus got rid of. The Committee would perhaps similarly reject any proposal for the purchase of Government stores in this country. They would again, for the sake of free-trade principles, condemn any proposal to increase the import duties levied on English goods. The Committee would not, it seems, do anything which might injure Anglo-Indian officials or interfere with the expenditure incurred by Government for the purpose of gratifying their pride and whims, their love of luxury and desire for war. The Committee will not do any of these things, and yet it will make retrenchments. In connection with this subject, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has made certain proposals to the Government. The imposition of the income-tax has led the Chamber to attend to the state of the finances of the Government. If the Chamber should put any pressure upon the authorities in connection with the hill exodus, the pay of the civilians and other matters, Government would be compelled to repeal the income-tax in order to pacify Anglo-Indians. But the tax would not have been imposed by Lord Dufferin if he could have helped it. The line of policy that has been introduced in this country is likely to increase the public expenditure. The tax therefore, is not likely to be soon repealed. The proposals of the Chamber also are not likely to be adopted. The result of all this will be, that there will be a difference between Lord Dufferin and the Anglo-Indians and the beginning of a friendship between natives and Anglo-Indians.

SAMAYA,
May 31st, 1886.

98. The *Samaya*, of the 31st May, hears that the Finance Committee has recommended the abolition of the office establishments of the Divisional Commissioners, retaining at the same time the post of Commissioners, who will have to make tours in their division and make reports to Government. The writer does not see the necessity of retaining the posts of Commissioners, and thinks that much saving can be effected in the Public Works Department. There is no necessity for spending money in raising splendid edifices for office establishments. Colleges under the tuition of native Professors are no way inferior to those under European tuition, and so a retrenchment of the educational expenses of Government does not seem to be impossible. The Board of Revenue may also be abolished. The Committee can save much in the Military Department by appointing native Havildars and Subadars as Captains, Colonels, and so on. A European soldier costs four times as much as a native soldier, and yet in the field the native troops are more useful. Under such circumstances if natives be substituted for European soldiers, the Indian treasury can be greatly relieved. The continuance of the ecclesiastical establishment at the expense of Hindoos and Mahomedans is an injustice. This injustice should be put an end to.

SAMAYA.

99. The same paper in noticing the mass meeting at Ulubaria, remarks, that the most remarkable feature of the meeting was, that the Hindoos and Mahomedans forgot their national quarrel, and united in furthering the common object of the people of India.

SAMAYA.

100. The same paper says that one of the members of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Reynolds, is now at Mussorie, and Mr. Cockerell, the other member, is doing

the work of both. If one member can do the work, why pay two members for it?

101. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 1st June, says that when Bengal had no railways and canals, the zemindars were very powerful, and the work of supplying provision to the troops on march, was made over to the zemindars in 1806. SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 1st, 1886.

Though vast changes have taken place since that time, the zemindars still continue to supply provision to troops as before to their great loss and annoyance. The British Indian Association has applied to Government, praying for justice in this matter. The writer asks Government to direct its attention to it.

102. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 1st June, says that Government has been from the very beginning acting honestly indeed in the matter of Dhuleep Singh. BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June, 1st 1886.

Dhuleep Singh.
When he was young, it was his guardian and he was its ward. It did not scruple to get possession of his kingdom and of his private estates because some Sikh sirdars rebelled against its authority as guardian. Government was conscious that it had done great wrong to Dhuleep, and so it did not venture to keep him in India. The allowance given by Government was not sufficient for Dhuleep, and so he asked it to increase his allowance, but in vain. He then asked permission to pass the rest of his days in India. His prayer was granted after much deliberation, and he left for India. But the letter he wrote to the Sikh community, and published in a newspaper, staggered the Government. It thought that he would head a great rebellion as soon as he set his foot in India, and so it arrested him at Aden. Government is conscious of its own guilt, and so it is afraid of the man it has wronged, though that man is powerless to do any evil. It would have done well if it had thought of all these things before giving Dhuleep permission to return to India. That would have put a stop to all the present agitation about Dhuleep Singh. The Sikhs had forgotten him. Government has forced him on their attention. If anything wrong comes of this matter, Government will have brought it upon itself by its own indiscretion.

103. The *Dainik*, of the 1st June, says that the clerks in the office of the Comptroller of Post Offices are made to work till 6 o'clock: they do not get gazetted holidays, and they are made to attend office even on the Queen's Birthday—the day on which the sale of postage stamps is stopped and the public is debarred from having transactions with the post office. DAINIK,
June 1st, 1886.

104. A correspondent of the same paper says that Mr. A. Barua, the Magistrate of Bogra, has become very popular within a very short time. He has established a cricket club, a public library, and a Theatre Company at Bogra. He held a great meeting on the Queen's Birthday, in which nearly 4,000 men were present. The writer prays to God that Mr. Barua may be made permanent in Bogra. DAINIK.

105. The *Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 2nd June, says that the clerks in public offices have to work hard with less prospects than those in merchant offices. SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
June 2nd, 1886.

Every public office has a white office master, and the natives have to do all the hard work of the office. The merchant office clerks have to work hard only for two days in the week, but in public offices they work hard all the days of the week. Clerks were fined half their day's pay the other day in the Comptroller-General's office because they were a minute late in attending office. Mr. Cooke has made it a rule that, if a clerk is late after any holiday he will be fined that day's pay. In the post office, clerks

are often fined Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 all at once. In public offices, clerks are not allowed to enjoy even the Gazetted holidays. The clerks in the post office did not get leave even on the Queen's birthday. Government should direct its attention to these matters. Clerks in the post office have to work till 6 or 7 o'clock in the afternoon. They are abused if they fail to come to office even on Sundays, and often fined.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SANJIVANI,
May 29th, 1886.

106. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th May, says that the present law has no power to interfere with Devottar properties.

Without legislation the abuses in connection with the management of Devottar properties will not be checked. The country is ruled by foreigners who do not care for the opinion of the people. Under such circumstances it is not proper that the control of Devottar properties should be vested in the hands of Government. Still such control is likely to do less evil than what the present managers of such properties are doing. Again, if the scope of Government interference be limited, if a rule be made that it should not interfere, unless there were real grounds of interference, and that the surplus income of the property should be used in carrying on works of public utility, the country is likely to derive great benefit from the existence of such properties.

BHARAT BASI,
May 29th, 1886.

107. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 29th May, thinks that the Calcutta Municipal Bill should be materially modified,

but that this seems to be impossible from the constitution of the Bengal Legislative Council. But if Doctors Rajendralal Mitra and Gurudas Banerji are appointed to the Council, the ratepayers of Calcutta will not have much to complain of. Two persons should also be selected from amongst the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta.

SADHARANI,
May 30th, 1886.

108. The *Sādhāraṇi*, of the 30th May, says that if public properties are to be well managed they must be placed under the management of Self-government Boards. If they are placed either under Municipal, Local or District Boards, according to circumstances, they may be better managed. If within a fixed period the persons enjoying a property for doing some public duty are not seen to discharge their duties, the Board should report to Government on the matter, and Government may entrust the Board with its management in consideration of circumstances. If such a provision is inserted in the Self-Government Act respecting the management of properties bequeathed for the public good, such as Devottars, much good may be done, and at the same time no one can reasonably object to it. The properties will remain as at present under the management of mohuntas, adhikaris and mollahs. The Boards will only examine the accounts and give advice about the management of the properties. If the advice is not followed within five years, the Board will report on the matter to Government, and Government will entrust the Board with their management after proper consideration.

SOM PRAKASH,
May 31st, 1886.

109. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 31st May, says that Act XIII of 1859 provides for the punishment of coolies

who may try to escape oppression by flying away from the planters. An agitation was made when the Act was passed. Certain newspapers characterized the Act at the time it was passed as an Act for Negro slaves. The cruel provision of that Act is a disgrace to the English Government. The Act provides that if a coolie flies away even after entering into an oral agreement with a planter he shall be sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. This Act was framed at the desire of English merchants to oppress poor people. The Act has not been

amended by Act I of 1882. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has complained to Government at times of the oppressive character of the Act, but no heed has been given to those complaints. The people of the country are also indifferent to the matter. Will the poor then be oppressed even in these days of civilization and progress?

110. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 3rd June, referring to the appointment of Rana Sankar Bux as a member of the Legislative Council in the place of Rajah Amir Hossein, says that this is unjust, and that a Mussulman gentleman should have been appointed in the place of Rajah Amir Hossein.

URDU GUIDE,
June 3rd, 1886.

IV—NATIVE STATES.

111. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 27th May, says that the Begum of Bhopal asked the British Government to grant her the services of a competent minister. She desired to rule the State herself in consultation with the Minister, but it was not her intention to make him all-in-all in the State. What the writer would like to ask in this connection is, where is the certainty that Colonel Ward, the newly-appointed minister, will be able to keep himself aloof from intrigues. Sir Lepel Griffin is connected with these intrigues, and it cannot be believed that Colonel Ward will find it possible, to act against his wishes. If the Colonel be a man of just and independent views, he will be able to benefit the Begum. The Begum will not like to remain in subjection to the Colonel; it is the Colonel who will have to occupy a subordinate position. If he cares to accept his position and can properly do his duty everything will go on smoothly.

BEARAT MIHIR
May 27th, 1886.

112. The *Pratikār*, of the 28th May, says that Sir Lepel Griffin is doing with Bhopal just as he pleases. He has got an English Minister appointed for Bhopal. Some apologists of Government in the press say that the Begum wanted an English Minister, and so an English Minister has been appointed. This seems to the writer to be quite impossible.

PRATIKAR,
May 28th, 1886.

113. The *Samaya*, of the 31st May, says that the zemindars of Bengal are better off than the Native Princes, who, though nominally independent, have to depend entirely on the Residents. The Resident watches the Princes closely and reports everything to Government. The Resident of Jeypore informed Government that the Sambar lake produces a large quantity of salt, and Government at once commenced negotiations to take that lake on lease. The Maharaja had to give in. The English are now clearing a profit of 15 or 16 times the rent given to the Maharaja. The Nizam's contingent was in arrears, and so the English made the Nizam cede the Berars to them, and they did not restore the province to its rightful owner though Sir Salar Jung moved heaven and earth for that purpose. The attitude of Government towards Cashmere shows that it wants to get possession of the State. Government is so much afraid of Russia that it is likely to propose harder terms than those at present proposed. Government has of late been very hard on Bhopal. In Kolapore the Maharaja was crushed to death by the weight of an Englishman, but the matter was hushed up. The present minor Maharaja had a native Regent who died the other day, and his place has been filled up by an Englishman. The Resident has been put in charge of the State. Was there no native gentleman who could become Regent of Kolapore?

SAMAYA,
May 31st, 1886.

114. The same paper says that the Foreign Office can make monkeys of men and men of monkeys. Till a short time ago it heaped honours upon honours

SAMAYA.

on Sadik Hossein, the husband of the Begum of Bhopal. But because he has written some books that Office has set its face against him.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
May 22nd, 1886.

115. The *Utkal Dipiká* contains a letter from one of its reliable correspondents stating that, the Taldundah road in the Cuttack district between Bidyadhurpur and Kulsahi Joypur is so much infested with thieves and robbers as to render the road unsafe for night journey. The paper draws the attention of the authorities to the matter.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

116. The same paper learns that the Indian Government do not like that there should be political agitation among the people of India. It further learns that Government are devising a measure whereby no political meeting will be allowed to be held in any place in India without the permission of the District Magistrate. The paper advises the authorities not to adopt such an ignoble measure, which will bring discredit in the end.

SEBAKA
May 22nd, 1886.

117. The *Sebaka* is of opinion that Government instead of keeping the Cinchona cultivation in their own hands should make it over to companies or private individuals, who will no doubt take charge of the work, which, on experience, has proved to be lucrative.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 5th June 1886.